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OCT 2 - 1963

LIVESTOCK AND MEATS
FLM 9-63
August 1963

U.S. IMPORTS OF MANUFACTURING

CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

MEATS RISE SHARPLY IN 1962

U.S. imports of manufacturing meats in 1962 were over 907 million pounds (product weight), a 52 percent increase over 1961. With a relatively low U.S. slaughter of cow and canner quality beef, the trend for the past few years has been one of increasing imports of manufacturing meats. The increasing demand of U.S. consumers for frankfurters, sausages, and luncheon meats has further intensified this trend.

Imports of boneless beef and veal amounted to 819 million pounds, or about 90 percent of total manufacturing meat imports, and were up 219 million

MANUFACTURING MEAT: U.S. imports, product weight, 1957-62

Classification	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: <u>pounds</u>	: <u>pounds</u>	: <u>pounds</u>	: <u>pounds</u>	: <u>pounds</u>	: <u>pounds</u>
Boneless beef and veal.	88,635	285,854	469,184	383,864	527,521	819,057
Mutton and goat <u>1</u> /.....	1,747	17,174	47,349	37,306	44,903	64,990
Other meat <u>2</u> /.....	15,180	141,402	96,099	21,309	23,866	23,126
Total.....	105,562	444,430	612,632	442,479	596,290	907,173

1/ Mostly boneless. 2/ Other canned or preserved meats. 1957-59 consisted mainly of frozen, boneless, lightly salted beef. 1960-62 consisted mostly of cooked beef.

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pounds over the previous high of 527 million pounds in 1961. Imports of mutton and goat meat (mostly boneless mutton) were 65 million pounds, about 7 percent of the total. About 3 percent of the total, at 23 million pounds, was "other prepared or preserved meats," mostly cooked beef products.

About 96 percent of U.S. manufacturing meat imports came from 8 countries in 1962. Australia and New Zealand, supplying 56 and 20 percent, respectively, continued to be the major sources. Other important suppliers were Ireland, Mexico, Nicaragua, Canada, Guatemala and Argentina. Other countries which supplied over 5 million pounds of manufacturing meat to the United States were Honduras, Costa Rica, Denmark, and the United Kingdom.

The United States will probably continue to be an importer of manufacturing meats, although the rising U.S. demand for manufactured meat items will be met to some extent by increased domestic slaughter of cow and canner quality beef.

Australia supplies over half of the U.S. imports of manufacturing meats. Prior to 1959 these imports were relatively small. In late 1958 the United Kingdom-Australian Meat Agreement, which restricted Australia from shipping other than token quantities of meat to other countries, was modified. Since then, Australia has increased its meat production and exports, and has emphasized exports to the United States. In 1962, the United States was the leading market for Australian meats, taking 504 million pounds of manufacturing meats, 44 percent of total Australian exports of all meats.

Cattle numbers in Australia have increased in the last four years, and supplies of manufacturing meats for export are expected to continue at high levels. The 5.6 million head slaughtered in 1962 came very close to equalling the record slaughter of 5.7 million head in 1958. The large number slaughtered reflects record cattle numbers and continued strong export demand for manufacturing meats.

Australian exports of beef and veal amounted to 549 million pounds in 1962, of which 79 percent was shipped to the United States. Mutton exports amounted to 129 million pounds, of which 62 million came to the United States.

Australia is the world's largest producer of sheep with over 159 million head in March 1963. Mutton exports have increased steadily in recent years and reached a new record high of 129 million pounds in 1962. Shipments to the United States have risen as more mutton is used in U.S. manufactured meats.

New Zealand was the second largest supplier of manufacturing meats to the United States in 1962. U.S. imports from New Zealand amounted to 190 million pounds or 20 percent of the total. The United States has been the major market for New Zealand's boneless beef exports for the past 3 years, taking over 90 percent in all 3 years. However, mutton shipments to the United States were only about 7 percent of New Zealand's total mutton exports in 1962.

MANUFACTURING MEATS: U.S. imports, product weight,
by country of origin, 1957-62

Country	: 1957	: 1958	: 1959	: 1960	: 1961	: 1962
	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000	: 1,000
	: <u>pounds</u>	: <u>pounds</u>	: <u>pounds</u>	: <u>pounds</u>	: <u>pounds</u>	: <u>pounds</u>
Australia.....	5,771	31,122	258,548	174,661	272,127	504,305
New Zealand.....	47,282	155,944	145,575	120,022	143,654	190,370
Ireland.....	6,353	23,670	41,020	43,601	64,459	70,607
Mexico.....	12,960	69,055	38,837	37,139	49,558	55,451
Nicaragua.....	0	40	5,733	9,947	13,021	12,374
Canada.....	15,883	21,953	12,350	13,113	16,762	12,356
Guatemala.....	0	0	0	0	1,927	11,864
Argentina.....	14,012	126,850	65,662	5,097	8,781	10,188
Other countries.....	3,301	15,796	44,907	38,899	26,001	39,658
Total.....	105,562	444,430	612,632	442,479	596,290	907,173

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New Zealand beef production rose to a new high of 643 million pounds in 1962. This is 15 percent above the 1956-60 average. This large increase was caused by a drought which resulted in higher slaughterings and hence reduced breeding herds. In 1962 the United States took 86 percent of all New Zealand exports of beef and veal.

Exports of mutton to the United States are not expected to rise in 1963 because New Zealand mutton generally has more fat than is wanted in U.S. manufacturing meats. The traditional market for New Zealand mutton is the United Kingdom, but in 1962 Japan imported large quantities.

Irish exports of frozen boneless beef and veal rose from 64 million pounds in 1960 to 76 million pounds in 1962. Shipments to the United States in 1960 were about 56 million pounds or 87 percent of total exports. In 1962 exports of frozen boneless beef to the United States were 71 million pounds or 93 percent of the total exported to all countries.

U.S. imports of manufacturing meats from Mexico were over 55 million pounds in 1962. The strong U.S. demand for manufacturing meats in 1962, coupled with a drought in Mexico, attracted larger shipments of these meats from Mexico. The frozen boneless beef produced from old cows and other low grade cattle in Northern Mexico is the chief source of these shipments.

Canadian shipments of manufacturing meats at 12 million pounds in 1962 were about 25 percent below the 1961 level. With Canadian demand outstripping production of manufacturing meats, the price level was pushed above that of the previous year and exports were cut back.

Guatemala, which exported no manufactured meat to the United States prior to 1961, supplied almost 12 million pounds in 1962. An intensive livestock program has gained further impetus with the opening of a second meat export plant in late 1961. A shipping service which brings manufacturing meat in refrigerated trailers from Guatemala to the United States appears to be successful.

Other important Central American manufacturing meat suppliers in 1962 were Nicaragua, Honduras, and Costa Rica. Central American countries can be expected to increase meat shipments to the United States in 1963 because of their expanding livestock industries and their proximity to the U.S. market.

- 4 -

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